DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865. { NUMBER 38.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.

Metting in Flanner's Battery.

At a meeting held by the privates of Captain H. G. Flanner's North Carolina Battery, Haskell's Battalion, 1st Corps, Army Northern Virginia, camp on Turner's Farm, near Richmond, Feb'y 7th 1865. E. P. Bugg, was called to the chair, and C. C. Green appointed secretary.

Whereupon a committee of six were appointed to draft resolutions and brought in the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, as a band of brothers here assembled, after hearing of the return of our peace commissioners, do spurn with indignation due to so gross an insult, the terms in which the President of the United States, has proffered peace to the people of the Confederate States; that the circumstances under which that has been made, add to the outrage, and stamped it as a designed and premeditated indignity to our people.

Resolved, That we wish to make it known to our fellow-soldiers, to our country, to the enemy, and to the world, our purpose and determination to maintain, at all hazards and to the last extremity, the rights and liberties, which our all wise and merciful God, has been pleased to bestow upon us, and even to contend for a perpetual separation from the hated and despised foe who have murdered our fathers, our mothers and children, insulted our women, and turned out thousands of helpless families to starve, after robbing them and burning their homes.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this company, any compromise of the question at issue between us and our enemies, or any reconstruction of the relations that formerly existed between us, should be firmly refused as an insult to the memory of our brave and fallen heroes, as humiliating to the army now battling for independence: We do not desire peace except upon the condition of a complete and final dissolution of the political bonds that formerly connected us with the Government of the United States, and a full acknowledgment of our right to govern ourselves as a free, sovereign and independent people.

Resolved, Believing we have just as good a right to be free and govern ourselves, as our enemies have, and that we are unwilling to forfeit that glorious right by accepting at their hands, any terms for peace, short of our independence, it is our settled conviction that so long as we are true to ourselves and country. Submission or subjugation will be impossible. We pity our weak kneed friends, and speculators, who are trying to devour our homes. We invite all such to come forward, and fill up the vacant places in our ranks, and all will be well. We took up our arms to achieve our independence, and that for four years of hardships and privations, as well as the blood of our slaughtered comrades, demand that we lay them down only when that purpose is accomplished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh *Confederate* for publication, and with the request that all of the North Carolina papers will copy.

W. H. NUTT,
E. P. HESTER,
NATHAN TISDALE,
THOS HOOBGOOD,
A. W. DENNIS,
T. J. STEEL, } Committee.

For the Confederate.

HEADQ'RS 48TH N. C. REGIMENT,
February 8th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the following list of casualties in the 48th N. C. Regiment in the battle of Hatcher's Creek Feb. 5 h 1860

Co. A. Killed—none. Wounded—J. C Hendly, severely; J Williams, slightly; J. Broom, slight; W. T. Hubb, severely. Missing, L Mubbs

Co. B Killed—none. Wounded—Sergt J M Conrad severely; H. Haily, slight; J. Morris, slight; W Davis, slight.

Co. C Killed—G R Clodfelter. Wounded—J S Arthrus, wounded and missing; J M McCreekin, wounded and missing; W. L. Davis, wounded and missing; C Medlock mortally; A Hoover, severe; W. Hair, slight

Co. D. Killed—H Taylor. Wounded—Sergt Austin, slight; Private M Hemsucker, slight; Lieut Shaw, slight.

Co E. Killed—Lieut H W Laney. Wounded—W Smith, severe; R W Henson, slight; W J Davis, slight; J Melton, slight; A Jenkins, slight.

Co F. Killed—L Finchem Wounded—Jack Waller, mortally. (since dead); Sergt R R Gordon, slight; Private W G Thomas, slight; A Collins and H S Faulk, missing

Co. G. Killed—none. Wounded—J W Baker, mortally; W Bright severely; C rp J. B. Guthrie, severely; Privates J M Fonshee J E Watson, M Grubb, M Blair, D H Snyder and A Moore, slight. T B Baker, missing.

Co. H. Killed—none. Wounded—J Essex, wounded and missing.

Co. I. Killed—H Williams. Wounded—W Medlin, slight.

Co K. Killed—none. Wounded—J Essex, severe, J McRae, slight, S Venable, slight; H Critzfizer, missing; J Lodac, slight.

Total: Killed—Officers 1; Privates 4. Wounded—non commissioned officers 3; Privates 40. Missing—officers, none; Privates 9.

By reference to list, it will be seen that 4 of the missing are known to be wounded.

C PLYLER,
Chap. 48 h N C T

The Fayetteville Observer, Advocate, Salisbury Watchman, Iredell Express, Greensboro and Charlotte papers please copy. C. P.

For the Confederate.

IN THE TRENCHES, BELOW WILMINGTON,
February 10, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: For the information of the friends and relatives, plase publish the following list of prisoners, captured from my company below Wilmington, on the 19th of January.

Lieut Frank Foy, Sergt Caswell Kounce Sergt James Howland, Corpl Benj Brown, Corpl Haywood Wurtz, Corpl E Hardy; Privates Ivey Andrews, Ed Fields, Reubin Hood, Samuel King, Job Metts, James Pollock, Owen Sylvest, Moses Gooding, Levi Whaley, C C Smith, John E Gooding.

W. J. RASBERRY,
Capt. Co. F, 66 Reg. N. C. T.

Chaplain of the 4th N. C. Infantry.

Rev B. F. Long, of the N. C Conference, has accepted the Chaplaincy of the 4th N. C. Regiment, Cox's Brigade, now near Petersburg.

The following sound and practical suggestions from the Charleston *Courier*, are worthy of general perusal—most worthy to be read carefully by those "whom they most concern."

IMPASSABLE AND IMPOSSIBLE.

"By wading a swamp, deemed impassable, our position was turned and General McLaws forced back to the railroad. Rivers' Bridge is on the Salkehatchie river in Barnwell District, just at the extreme Northwestern edge of Colleton."

Thus reports the Augusta *Constitutionalist* concerning the late movements in South Carolina. This is an added instance of instruction and correction which should be heeded by all concerned. Nearly all great movements of the war, and especially all successes, real or apparent, claimed by the enemy, have been gained or achieved by attempts deemed impossible, or by crossing swamps or rivers, deemed impassable by certain oracles, counsellors and generals, who can not learn; or have not learned, that the world has moved since they left West Point twenty or thirty or forty years ago.

The capture of Morris' Island was thus declared an impossibility. After a landing of the Yankees was effected, it was declared equally impossible that our forts, Gregg and Wagner, could be reduced. The writer well remembers the look and tone of condescending pity extended by a zealous and credulous disciple of the old regime and a devout believer in West Point, when it was hinted, after the repulse and defeat of an attempted assault by bayonets, that Yankee engineering and perseverance would attempt to take Fort Wagner by citching or sapping, and that preparations should be made accordingly in time for defence against such a design, or for evacuation if necessary. It was confidently declared impossible to do anything of that sort on and in the soil of Morris' Island.

After the Island was taken, and our brave garrison, with the favor of Providence, were removed with a degree of success far beyond what was believed or deserved by any generalship exhibited by Generals who had not been on the Island, it was declared most consolingly and confidently that the occupation of Morris' Island was a barren and costly victory by the Yankees, and would not give them any actual available advantage against Charleston.

It was confidently declared impossible to throw a shell from Morris' Island into Charleston, and women and children and non combatants and public stores and public offices of various kinds were suffered to remain in a part of the city under this assurance.

All that Sherman has done, so far, has been a series of declared impossibilities according to certain prognostications

It is full time we should quit this foolish reliance on prophets whose predictions have been invariably falsified, and call on and seek for officers and teachers and counsellors in civil and military affairs, whose skulls were not so hermencally sealed thirty years ago as not to receive or admit a new lesson or principle or appreciate the novel lessons and resources of the Confederate State and their war of and for independence.

One dozen good citizens, craftsmen and mechanics not superstitiously addicted to routine and effete traditions, but having eyes and ears and hearts awake, and earnestly awake, to the cause, and looking for success, and not merely for regularity of proceedings or strict conformity to old routine, could annoy and obstruct and retard if not entirely defeat Sherman, more than could be done in twenty years by proclamations and dispatches and orders such as have been offered against Sherman.

The powder left for Sherman in Savannah, and the cotton stored there in anticipation and desire of his arrival, could have been used so as to impede or prevent any movement from Savannah. We need not give fuller or further hints, but ask attention of all concerned to the subject and to the full assertion and assurance of our conviction, that in war almost everything conceivable is possible, and nothing impossible, for a people so blessed with resources, of men and means and soil and climate, as we are, if we will be true to ourselves and our duties and our destiny and our situation.

It is, however, possible that the best cause may be lost or forfeited through drunkenness and incompetency and imbecility.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,
d-13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.

feb 3 d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

FOR HIRE.

In Wake Forest, until the 20th October next, a nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms, with necessary outhouses. A fine well of water is on the premises, also a large orchard, grapery and a garden of three acres. The place is about 16 miles from Raleigh, on the R. & G. R. R.

Possession given immediately. Apply to
GRAHAM DAVES,
feb 7 d2t* Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I now live, one mile south of Greensboro', N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, forty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres remaining for corn, partly broke.

The plantation contains a good two-story dwelling with four rooms, with kitchen attached. Also two negro houses, good meat-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard a two story barn, a snug school-room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill site near he residence. HENRY S. CLARK.
feb 8 d5t* Greensboro', N. C.

FALL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERARY FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, December 6th, 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distributions of the School Fund, have instructed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Fall distribution to be made to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled, upon proper application to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Z. B. VANCE, Pres't Ex. officio,
M. S. BOBBINS, Secretary.

COUNTIES.	FED POP.	FALL DIST.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.	
Alamance,	10 475	$1,217 69		
Alexander,	5 778	671 69		
Anson,	10 884	1,265 26		
Alleghany,	3 507	407 59		
Ashe,	7 800	906 75		
Beaufort,	12 428	1,444 76		
Bertie,	11 036	1,282 92		
Bladen,	9 864	1,146 68		
Brunswick,	6 954	808 39		
Buncombe,	11 882	1,381 27		
Burke,	8 288	963 41		
Cabarrus,	9 339	1,084 60		
Caldwell,	7 064	821 18		
Camden,	4 492	522 20		
Carteret,	7 398	860 02		
Caswell,	12 473	1,449 96		
Catawba,	10 064	1,169 92		
Chatham,	16 807	1 930 53	Wm. C. Abernathy, D & D, and Sarah C. Foushee,	$150
Cherokee,	8 958	1,041 36		
Chowan,	5 357	622 75		
Cleaveland,	11 495	1,336 27	D. J. Webb, D & D, and L. P. Webb, D & D,	150
Columbus,	7 612	884 89		
Craven,	13 797	1,603 88		
Cumberland,	14 037	1,631 77	J. R. Strickland, D & D, and G. W. Hartle, B,	150
Currituck,	6 406	744 69		
Davidson,	15 371	1,786 85	S. D. Fraley, D & D,	75
Davie,	7 537	876 17	E. Orrell, B,	75
Duplin,	12 936	1,503 79	N. J. Blanchard, D & D,	75
Edgecombe,	13 333	1,549 94	J. W. C. Leper, D & D,	75
Forsythe,	11 985	1,393 24	J. W. Gay, B,	75
Franklin,	11 278	1 311 05		
Gaston,	8 431	980 09		
Gates,	6 883	800 14		
Granville,	18 962	2,204 29		
Greene,	6 346	737 72		
Guilford,	18 606	2,162 92	U. L. Gardner, D & D, and S. A. Pegram,	150
Halifax,	15 301	1,778 71	C. W. Porter, B,	75
Harnett,	7 905	814 33	W. Holt, D & D, J. Holt, D & D, and F. C. McLean, B,	225
Haywood,	5 676	659 83		
Henderson,	9 895	1,150 28		
Hertford,	7 726	898 14		
Hyde,	6 617	769 22	Z. Flowers, B,	75
Iredell,	13 676	1,589 82	E. J. Hays, D & D, and E. E. J. Gaither, B,	150
Jackson,	5 416	629 61		
Johnston,	13 690	1,591 45		
Jones,	4 365	507 43		
Lenoir,	8 158	948 36	M. Carter, D & D, N. Carter, D & D, and J Carter, D & D,	225
Lincoln,	7 349	854 34		
Macon,	5 796	673 68		
Madison,	5 823	676 92		
Martin,	8 468	984 39		
McDowell,	6 598	767 01	J. A. Jamison, D & D,	75
Mecklenburg,	14 758	1,715 0	C. Lovers, D & D,	75
Montgomery,	6 920	804 44		
Moore,	10 420	1,231 90		
Nash,	9 815	1 140 98	I. Pegram, B, and E. A. Pegram, B,	150
New Hanover	17 582	2,043 88	D. J. Moore, B,	75
Northampton	10 653	1,238 39		
Onslow,	7 457	866 87		
Orange,	14 905	1,732 68		
Pasquotank,	7 747	900 58		
Perquimans,	5 820	676 57	J. C. Lane, D & D,	75
Person,	9 143	1,062 86	C. W. Welburn,	75
Pitt,	12 691	1,475 31	S. E. Crisp, D & D,	75
Polk,	3 795	441 17		
Randolph,	16 13	1,875 67		
Richmond,	8 828	1,026 24		
Robeson,	13 307	1 546 94		
Rockingham,	14 219	1,652 94	S. Belton, D & D,	75
Rowan,	13 014	1,512 86		
Rutherford,	10 617	1,234 21		
Sampson,	13 812	1,605 63	M. Hall, B, and L. Hall, B,	150
Stanly,	7 353	1 852 45		
Stokes,	9 414	1,094 36		
Surry,	9 881	1,148 65	Q. Harris, D & D,	75
Tyrrell,	4 304	500 34		
Union,	10 304	1,197 88	H. Belk, D & D, J. Belk, D & D, and W. S. Belk, D & D,	225
Wake,	24 334	2,828 78	N. J. Dupree, R. T. Clement, D & D, and J. Simpson, B,	225
Warren,	11 566	1,344 53	J. J. Read, B,	75
Washington,	5 371	624 38		
Watauga,	4 915	571 37		
Wayne,	13 426	1,479 38	J. L. Summerlin, N. B. Summerlin, D & D; H. Summerlin and S. W. Summerlin, D & D,	300
Wilkes,	14 366	1,658 40		
Wilson,	8 321	967 31	S. A. Owens, M. Owens and B. Owens, B,	225
Yadkin,	10 138	1,178 53		
Yancey.	8 510	989 28		

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published one time each in the following papers: Daily and Weekly Conservative, the Daily and Weekly Confederate, and the Weekly Standard. Fayetteville Observer Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Iredell Express and Asheville News. feb 15-d&w1t

MILK MILK!

Can be engaged by applying to
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Feb. 14-d2t. Raleigh.

WANTED,

A lady to take charge of a private school of not more than six or eight Students, one who is competent to teach the English language, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano, healthy location and good neighborhood. State terms &c.,
THOS. L. MANER,
Feb. 14-d5t. Battleboro' N. C.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

We are requested to announce Lt. E. H. RAY as a candidate for the office of County Trustee. He was severely wounded on the 20th September last in battle near Petersburg, and his disability is thought to be permanent. If elected, he will attend to the duties punctually and faithfully.

feb 11-d2t-w1t

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.

feb 9-d tf.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
ENFIELD, N. C.

AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE!

I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them.

GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL.

REFER TO
M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D B. Bell, Enfield, N. C.
feb 4-d4t*

IN ADDITION TO THE ARTICLES ADVERTIZED FOR SALE at Auction on Monday the 20th inst. we will sell 2 Excellent Bed Room Setts of Furniture. Flour, Beef, Butter, Goblette, &c., &c.,
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
feb 14-d2t. Auct. & Com. Merchants.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE of North Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordinance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Feb. 13-d3t. Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accroutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to received and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Ch s. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Feb. 14-d3t.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Government, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers butchers, bakers, peddlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment

RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-d3t13feb. Collector for Wake County.

Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2. Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by F. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

30 PIECES OF FINE MACON SHIRTING.

By the Bolt. The best substitute for Bleached Domestic.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Raleigh Feb. 13-2t.

FOR RENT.

Comfortable accommodations for a small family, with garden and other privileges, in a quiet and pleasant part of the city.

Address Box 339, City P. O.
feb 9 d3t

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major & A. A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

NEGROES AT AUCTION!

On Thursday next, we will sell four young negro women—and two men.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb. 14-d3t. Auct & Com. Merchants.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2 d1f MISS. M. W. FINCH.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be $ at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. RODT. JEFFREYS,
nov 19-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19 dtf W. P. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-d4f

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Pres't. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Barkerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., } Editors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

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For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d3t

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Union and Harmony.

The appeal which we made to the press of Raleigh, a few days ago—*to unite* in a call for a mass meeting of the people, in order to respond to the terms of peace, lately offered by Lincoln and Seward—was made in good faith, with an honest and sincere purpose.—We earnestly desire, above all other considerations, the union and harmony of all our people in the struggle for liberty, which we are now making against the invading hordes of the enemy. We desire this above all considerations of self or party. To effect it, we are willing to sink every personal or political interest, feeling or prejudice. We believe the interests—nay, the very safety—of society itself, demand this "union and harmony.

In reply to our appeal, the *Standard* of Feb. 14th, after quoting our remarks, in these words—"Before expressing the sentiments with which these propositions impress us, we wait to see whether those who have heretofore differed from us, will offer us hopes of united action,"—says:

"And before the *Standard* appeared, and before it could have responded favorably to this overture, even had it been disposed to do so, the following was posted on the bulletin board of the *Confederate*, as a sort of commentary on some news from Kinston:

"The *Standard* and *Progress*, the ring-leaders of the croakers in North Carolina, are chiefly responsible for the invasion of our State by the enemy in force at this time."

The *Standard* evidently mis-understood our remarks, above quoted. What we meant by declaring our purpose to withhold "the sentiments with which the propositions impress us," &c, was, simply, that we intended to leave to others to *pioneer* in the denunciation of Lincoln's terms. Believing, as we did, that every press, edited *by a man who had the soul of a man*, would at once denounce the degrading proposition, we preferred to follow the lead of those who had heretofore opposed the administration; being content to *fall behind*, if thereby, we could more effectually push on the great interests of the country.

The *Standard* complains that, while our proposition was pending, the article above quoted (which is a sentence from a letter of a correspondent) was posted on the bulletin board of the *Confederate*;" and it says:

"The public will perceive from the foregoing the terms on which union and harmony in this crisis is proposed. The *Standard*, with the "hideous mark" upon its brow, placed there in 1861 by the State *Journal*, in pursuance of orders from the Destructive leaders, and with this fresh insult thrown in its face, is asked to unite with those who have thus treated it, in a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We may be subjugated, but we will never lick the hand that smites us. We will never unite with a set of men who have pronounced, and who still pronounce us traitors to our native land, and who, judging by the past, would sneer at any sacrifice we might make in the cause of the country, if did not happen to agree with them in every thing, and concede to *them* the right to hold all the offices and conduct the war in their own way."

If these be the real feelings of the *Standard*, we recognise some justness in them, though insufficient to swerve a patriotic man from the cause of his country, and for the sake of the cause; and in the same spirit of self-sacrifice which would prompt us to yield all we have to it, we will proceed to remove the above impression, so far as the writer of this is concerned. The letter of our correspondent was not seen by him before it was posted. He was not aware of the portion complained of; and if he had been, it would not have been placed on the board, for there are many things which we would feel obliged to admit into our paper from a correspondent, which we would not transfer to the bulletin-board. And even by those through whose agency it was placed there, it was done inadvertently. More than this. We are prepared to say to the *Standard*:—if we shall be found side by side, advocating and defending our country, and assisting in the fierce conflict for freedom, "no hideous mark"—or any other mark—will be received from us. Whatever lies along the path of the past, connected with our public relations, *shall be buried there*. As for the the offices, we depise them; and our conduct has shown that we care not who holds them, provided he holds them for the country. And, as we have never objected to fair criticism on the conduct of the war, so we may safely promise not to do so, whenever that criticism emanates from a right spirit, and has for its object, the furtherance of the cause.

The foregoing concession is made to all those who may feel as the *Standard* seems to feel. It is a concession to the absolute needs of the country—for the sake of united action—in order to draw the people together again. It is in the interests of the *Standard*, and those whom it represents, that this union should take place—for, by no manner of means, can it *escape the universal destruction* which will ensue upon subjugation, and by this time, it ought to see, that now, and hereafter, nothing short of subjugation, on the one hand, or independence on the other, can befal the nation. Whatever of sacrifice of personal feeling we have made in this article, is made for the sake of the country. It is the duty of patriotism to make any sacrifice.

As to the arming of the negro, we differ entirely with the *Standard*; but we admit it to be a subject for discussion—about which there may be honest differences of opinion.—Let the States decide.

The next proposition of the *Standard* "to submit to the people, at the ballot-box, the question whether they will continue the war indefinitely for independence, or resume their former position in the Union under the Constitution and laws of the United States," is "*objected*" *to*, because the people have not the power or opportunity "to resume their former position in the Union, under the Constitution and laws of the United States," because the Constitution has been amended so as to abolish their property in slaves; and laws have been passed confiscating their property in land; and Mr. Lincoln said to Mr. Hunter, that it would depend on Congress whether we would ever be allowed to have a Congressional delegation.

But we are willing to submit to the people whether they will fight for independence, or submit to Lincoln. Or we are willing to take the last proposition of the *Standard* to "let every administration man, and every original secessionist, and every war-man from seventeen to sixty, at once volunteer, fill up our depleted regiments, or tender themselves in companies or regiments for the service. Let them do this, and our word for it the peace men will join them." We take the above proposition to be sincerely made; and that the meaning of it is, that *both* shall begin this good work—the *war men* and the peace men—the administration men and the peace men—the original secessionists and the peace men.

Now, we know no two men who can more appropriately set the example—no two who can begin "to rattle the dry bones" better—than ourself and the editor of the *Standard*. Let us begin. Let it be we two, who raise the cry "come boys." We wish the *Standard* both to advise and act. We are prepared to do both.

Let the meeting then be held; and let us take the lead. Such a lead will insure followers.

It will be gratifying to the public, we doubt not, to see that the *Standard* is now met on its own terms; and there is a prospect of "Union and Harmony." If there be not, it will not be our fault. Let the day of the meeting be fixed.

(EXTRACT) 29th Jan. 1865.

"Notwithstanding the darkness of the hour, as regards the military aspect, I can't help picturing to myself the future grandeur of our Confederacy. If the croakers would only quit croaking, and the papers stop talking about foreign recognition and "allegiance," "negotiation" and such nonsense, and the whole country tell the abolitionists, like John Paul Jones, that "we've just begun to fight," I think peace would soon follow. * * * * There is nothing better for young bloods than strict military discipline. When our independence is established. I think our government ought to organize a large standing army, and require all young men to serve three years in it. It might be maintained I think, by offering a good education to young men for three years service in the army. Upon my word, I think nothing would tend more to give stability to the government, and hardiness to the race. All we lack here (Petersburg) having a perfect army is uniform, clothing and abundant rations; but the proper standard of military pride cannot be reached without these, and without something to keep up an intense soldierly pride, perfect discipline is impracticable."

We received from a valued friend, the other day, the above extract from a letter, which he had received from one of the brave youths, not yet 20 years old, who are serving the country in the trenches around Petersburg; and the sentiments are so noble, so full of true courage and whole-souled patriotism, that we lay it before our readers.

We should like also to publish the whole letter, which accompanied it, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. It comes from a man who has rendered *more useful service to the State than any man in her borders, one whose whole life has been devoted to the good of society and the State*, and whose name will be accepted for honor and reverence, by other, as it has been, by this generation. This writer says:

"Our only danger is treason and faction fostering cowardice. We can be subjugated only by being recreant to ourselves. Yet, as cloud thickens to others, the skies are brightening to me. Because I trust not in horses, chariots or men—especially the men of Europe—but in the Lord of Hosts, the God of Battles, who will not suffer the wicked always to triumph; who sets up one, and puts down another, of His own good will, and right, and pleasure; who gives victory to those for whom He has a favor, and who regards those that put their trust in Him. Is not the past and present year's discipline gradually bringing our people to a just sense of their true dependence—especially our christian people—to a penitent and confident looking to Him who rules the armies of earth as well as Heaven.—This done He will turn to us again and cause His face to shine, and we shall be saved."

"Face Together, and to the Front."

We learn from the Fayetteville *Observer*, that a public meeting of the citizens of Cumberland and Harnett counties, is to be held in Fayetteville, on Thursday next, to advise, enlighten and encourage each other in the earnest prosecution of the War. The members of the Legislature from the two counties named, in a published card have responded affirmatively to an invitation to be present, and participate, and exhort their fellow citizens, and constituency, to "face together and to the front."

We received no Richmond papers on yesterday. No war news from any quarter.

STATE AND LOCAL NEWS.

New Advertisements.

Particular attention is called to the advertisement of M. H. Vaughan, of "House to rent" in Oxford; to that of Dr. T. H. Hill, who advertises a Mare "strayed or stolen," Jemima P. Baker, Williamsboro', N. C., offers $100 reward for a stolen mare; Robt. P. Webb, Franklinton, N. C., who offers for sale a residence in Oak Hill, Granville Co.; a No. 1, Boot & Shoe Maker for sale; G. W. Deems Goldsboro', N. C. concerning the "Southern Hepatic Pills;" the notice of the sale of two houses and lots in this city, by order of the Court of Equity; and the announcement of C. P. Wilder as a candidate for the office of County Trustee.

Negro Auction.

At the negro sale on yesterday, at Messrs. W. F. Askew's & Co's. Auction House, two No. 1, likely negro girls, sold respectively, for $8,050 and $6 150. Others were placed on the stand, but such low bids being made, they were withdrawn.

The Home Guard.

We learn that the Home Guard of this county will be re organized, in accordance with the late act of the General Assembly, on *Saturday* next.

Provost Marshal of Raleigh.

We learn from the *Conservative* that Lieut. THEODORE C. JAMES, Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment N. C. Troops, who lost one arm in one of the fights in Virginia last year, has been assigned to duty as Commandant of the Post at Raleigh.

The Weather.

The day before yesterday was, we think, the coldest day of the season. The weather moderated, somewhat, on yesterday, and became cloudy, threatening rain. From indications, we are likely to have a very backward spring. Gardening is generally commenced here by this time, but the present spell of cold weather has so far delayed it.

The Banner County.

Anson county, (says the Wadesboro' *Argus*,) has but *twenty four* Justices of the Peace—seventeen of whom, are between the ages of 50 and 75, and none of the remainder under 35. All of them were appointed previous to 1861. If she has any more, they must have been appointed at the present session of the Legislature, and no return has been made to the County Court Clerk's office.

At the beginning of the war the voting population of the county was about 1 000—With so large a population we doubt that another county in the State can show a better record in regard to the number of its Magistrates.

Kirk's Raid in Western North Carolina.

The Iredell *Express* says:

We are reliably informed that the Yankee and tory force at Piedmont Springs in the extreme northern portion of Burke county, has dwindled down to next to nothing. Kirk was, doubtless, many miles away while the rumors of his advance were rife, and only a few tories showed themselves at Piedmont—There is now *no* enemy there as we are reliably informed, our soldiers having, during the last few days, secured that whole region, capturing only two deserters or tories.

Morganton, Lenoir, Wilkesboro' and all the prominent localities, in those regions are still unmolested, and are, probably, as secure as any portion of the country, the few tories where little thieving operations, have been so magnified are away to the North in their mountain hiding places. When will groundless rumors cease to annoy the people of the up-country.

The Yankee Gen. Terry and Union Men.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* announces the flight of a Mr. Swain to the Yankees, and states, on information received, that he applied to Gen. Terry for protection on the ground that he has always been a Union man, and had managed, under one pretence or another, to evade service in the armies of the Confederate States. Gen. Terry, who seems to be a practical Yankee, replied that he had no specialuse, except one, for men who were too cowardly to stand up for their country, right or wrong, when invaded, and that was to give them a musket and make them fight. Mr. Swain was accordingly placed in the ranks of the Federal army. This should be a warning to the recusant soldiers and Union suckers generally. *If they will not fight for the South he will be made to fight for the North.* They must choose whom they shall serve, the Yankees or their own people.

Deserter Killed.

The Home Guard in Capt. Hall's district in Iredell county, says the *Express*, were out scouting one day last week, and captured a couple of deserters from Wilkes county, brothers, by the name of Alexander. Wild another from the same county, who attempted to escape, was shot and died in a few moments. A just retribution.

Outrage in Robeson County.

We learn from the Wilmington *Carolinian*, that Colonel Wishart a highly respectable citizen of Robeson County, while on his way to a religious meeting, was shot at and severely wounded in both thighs, one day last week, by some party or parties unknown, who waylaid him on the road.

Hog Cholera.

The Hog cholera is said to be killing a large number of hogs throughout this country. The *State Journal* is informed by a gentleman of experience in all that pertains, to good and successful farming, that a certain cure for the disease, in its incipient stages is "poke" root boiled to a mush, and fed to the sick hogs. We advise farmers to try it. If it does not effect a cure it will do no harm. No directions as to quantity need be given. Feed it as the hogs will eat it.

The following letter, addressed by the President to Hon. J. A. Seddon, on the occasion of his withdrawal from the Secretaryship of War, commends itself to the public, for its sound and just exposition of the correct principles of our Government. The departure from principle has been mostly with Congress and the Legislature. Both have been improperly and illegally intrusive. It is Jefferson Davis who has "plumbed the line," within the strict exercise of his prerogative. What next has the Virginia delegation in Congress to vouchsafe its advice, concerning the continuance in office of the President's Cabinet. With quite equal propriety, and much more fitness, might the President advise against their continuance in Congress.

But the letter from the President covers the whole ground; and its convincing argument ought to be a lesson to intermeddling Congressmen.

At the same time that the President *floors* this attempt at dictation, he acknowledges the just influence of *enlightened* public opinion, when diliberately formed, after knowledge of facts; and he says—"such public opinion is almost invariably correct, and can rarely be disregarded, without injury to the public weal."

This liberal and fair concession, makes the reasoning of the President more strong; and enables every one to reach the conclusion, that the public good is but served, by the several departments of the Government keeping strictly within the limits of its own duties.

RICHMOND, 1st Feb'y, 1865.

My Dear Sir—You are too well acquainted with the reasons which have delayed my answer to your letter of the 18th ultimo to need any explanation on the subject, and must be too well assured of my warm personal regard and official confidence to render necessary any expression of the regret I feel at being deprived of your aid and counsel at this critical juncture in our affairs.

I had hoped that further reflection would induce a change in your views, but as this has not been the case, I am not at liberty to question the reasons for your decision. It is a matter exclusively for your private judgment whether you should be controlled by an expression of opinion on the part of the Virginia delegation in Congress that it would be advisable to reorganize my Cabinet by relieving all the present Heads of Departments." I have no choice but to acquiesce in your conclusion, that you cannot longer fill your present position without impaired usefulness, nor without doing violence to your feelings.

I cannot, however, recognize the propriety of your decision, because I cannot admit the existence of a power or right in the Legislative Department of the Government, or in any part or branch of it to control the continuance in office of those "principal officers in each of the Executive Departments," whose choice the Constitution has vested in the Cheif Magistrate; whose advice in writing he is empowered "to require," and whose tenure of office is exceptional being made to depend expressly on "the pleasure of the President," and the Heads of the Executive Departments are from their nature of the closest and most intimate character; they imply mutual confidence and esteem, and a general concurrence of opinion on administrative policy; and it is not a constitutional function of the Legislative Department to interfere with these relations, nor can it be assumed that a change of the Heads of Departments would alter the administrative policy of the Government, without also assuming as true the injurious supposition that the President has permitted them to pursue a policy at variance with his own, and has thus failed to do his own duty as Chief of the Executive Department.

The notion that under our form of Government an expression by the Legislature of want of confidence in the Executive Department is an appropriate exercise of constitutional power, and should cause a change in the Cabinet, is quite unfounded; and it is not difficult to see that it arises from a false analogy, that most fertile source of error. In Great Britain a vote of the House of Commons expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry has a controlling influence, because the Parliament governs. With us it is the reverse. The two cases are so distinct as to be opposite, rather than parallel to each other.

In Great Britain, the ministry are the Executive Government. The sovereign rules but does not govern. In the Confederacy the heads of Departments neither rule or govern.

In Great Britian, the sovereign is irresponsible, and, "can do no wrong" and the ministry alone are responsible. In the Confederacy, the President may do wrong, and is responsible for so doing. The remedy for his wrong doing is impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The Senate is without power even to impeach and can only act as judges when the House impeaches.

In Great Britain, the crown being hereditary as well as an irresponsible, the control of the people over the policy of the government consists in refusing by their Commons the graet to the sovereign of supplies necessary for carrying on the government.

In the Confederacy, the people chose the President as well as the Congress and by giving him a term of six years, and making the tenure of office of the Cabinet "his pleasure" have debarred themselves from the power of enforcing any change of administrative policy during that term. It is known that this lengthened term of six years, without re-eligibility was conferred by our constitution on the Executive for the express purpose of imparting stability to government, and of withdrawing all motive for courting popular favor at the expense of duty.

In Great Britain the Ministry are *members of the Legislative Department originate laws, guide administration, exercise the appointing power so all offices* (the sovereign's power being in practice purely nominal) *are apprised in advance of the grounds of a proposed vote of want of confidence* and *have the power and means of defending themselves.*

In the Confederacy the exact reverse of all this is the case and the Heads of Departments are not even admitted to the right of debate in the subjects appertaining to their departments, as contemplated by the Constitution.

In Great Britain, even after a vote of censure, the ministry may dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country, which has not unfrequently reversed the vote.

The Commons are thus restrained from factious or unfounded charges by the responsibility of making them at the peril of being discountenanced by the people, and thus losing their own seats.

In the Confederacy, the exact reverse of all this is again the case, and a vote of want of confidence would be free from all salutary restraint or responsibility.

It is needless to continue this exposition.—It is too clear for doubt that the Legislative and Executive Departments, deriving equally their existence from the votes of the people, it would be quite as proper for the Executive Department to express want of confidence in the Legislative Department as for the latter to express distrust of the former.

In stating these views, nothing is further from my intention than to deny to enlightened public opinion, when deliberately formed after knowledge of facts, its just and legitimate influence. Such public opinion is almost invariably correct, and can rarely be disregarded without injury to the public weal.

My purpose is simply to deny that the declaration of a State delegation, or even a vote of one or both Houses, is entitled to be considered as the authentic expression of such opinion, or as requiring concession from a co-ordinate department of the Government.

I have been led into this digression by the peculiar circumstances which have given rise to your resignation. They are without precedent. I cannot, however, refuse to relieve you from duties which the action of your State delegation has rendered distasteful to you. That you have devoted yourself with entire singleness of purpose to the public welfare; that your labors have been incessant, your services important, and your counsels very valuable to myself and to your colleagues, would be as readily attested by them as by myself. The regret that our official relations now end, is relieved by the reflection that you will be near me, and by the assurance that I can ever call on you with confidence for any aid that you can render in private life. Our personal relations, so pleasant during our official intercourse, will not, I trust, be interrupted, and you carry with you in your retirement my warmest wishes for your health and prosperity.

With cordial esteem, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, Sec'y of War.

North Carolina Soldiers.

The members of company C, 18th N. C. Infantry, under their individual signatures, publish the following in the Petersburg *Express*, and request North Carolina papers to copy:

We, the undersigned, members of company C, 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops, (those present) would scorn a yoke of tyranny, such as Lincoln designs for free men.—We still declare our devotion to the cause of independence, only asking Congress to sustain us with the men and means of the country, providing for our families, husbanding all things with prudential care, bringing out those ensconced in easy places and put in their stead those who have from physical disabilty lost their health and are unfit for field service.

Negro brigades may contribute something—let it be forthcoming.

For the Confederate.

TRENCHES, PETERSBURG VA., February 7, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—There was an enthusiastic meeting held in Ransom's Brigade, yesterday, to give utterance to their views upon the present crisis of our national affairs; and the following gentlemen being called upon, ably and eloquently responded—Colonel L. M. McAfee, 49th N. C., Major T. D. Love, 24th N. C., and Captain S. H. Gee, A. A. General, and several others, breathing tones of defiance to the enemy, and resolve akin to the spirit which animated us in 1861.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions of resistance, and called upon the citizens at home to be true to themselves and their honor; to forward all deserters to the army; and gave some pretty severe thrusts into those systematic gentleman of our Legislature, who are so eloquent upon the sufferings of magistrates and militia officers in our State.

I do hope that this spirit in the army will arouse our people, make them shake off their lethergy, and be men, let the croakers and skulkers moan as they may in the abject cowardise of their shameful timidity.

If the peace Commissioners return, as I fear they will, with terms which an honored people can never think of submitting to, it must have a beneficial effect, and I think it *will*, in uniting our people firm and steady as faith from on high.

Hastily, UNUS.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Yankees have prohibited the publication of "Personals" in the N. Y. *News*, which had made an arrangement with the Richmond *Enquirer* by which information as to prisoners, &c., was conveyed to friends in either country. The prohibition is on the ground that the "Persona's" has afforded opportunity of political communication in cypher. The *News* corrects the no ion and says that such communication would be made easier and safer through an advertisement for a servant, or a lost pocket-book or stray horse in the columns of the *Herald* or *Tribune*—a remark which the *Enquirer* sustains by the following statement of curious facts:

"The expedition for the relief of the prisoners on Johnson's Island was planned, organized and arranged through the *Help* column of the Herald; and that for the capture of the Chesapeake was also planned through the same medium of communication. The privilege of advertising in behalf of humanity which the enemy's government permitted through the columns of the "News" protected that paper from any advertisements which communicated information. This last and little act of despotism may inflict some pecuniary loss upon the "News" at the expense of unnecessary sorrow and affliction to innocent persons, but it will not close the great channel of communication offered by the Herald to all who choose to pay for them.—The Herald has reaped more of the reward of treason, and given more aid and comfort to the enemy of its country than any ten papers in the United States. We suggest to the Herald to employ Gen. Scott to take and administer the oath to every person offering an advertisement, as the only way to choke off the Confederate allies in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places in the United States."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

In Oak Hill, Granville County, a beautiful Residence, and one hundred acres of well improved land. Apply to

Feb 15-d6t. ROB'T. T. WEBB. Franklinton Depot.

FOR SALE.

A No 1 Boot and Shoe maker, 34 years of age, sound and healthy. Apply at this OFFICE.

Feb. 15-d1t*

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13—In the Senate, a bill for raising 200,000 negro troops was reported back from the committee on Military affairs, with an amendment. Pending the further consideration of the exemption bill, the Senate resolved itself into secret session.

In the House the appropriation bill was perfected and passed. The tax bill was referred to a special committee. Nothing else of interest.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 11th, publishes Lincoln's message relative to the Hampton Roads conference, including all letters and telegrams.

Lincoln says, after Blair returned from Richmond, he left with him a letter from Davis to Blair, expressing a willingness to renew the effort to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries. Lincoln by way of reply, addressed a note to Blair, expressing a willingness to receive any agents, informally sent, with a view to secure peace to the people of our common country. Subsequent correspondence explains the detention of the Commissioners, at Petersburg and City Point, in the absence of Grant, who received their application to pass through his lines, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions, Lincoln sent Major T. C. Rekart, with a message prepared for him, to be delivered to the Commissioners, allowing them to pass through our lines for an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's note to Blair. In the meantime, the Commissioners applied to Grant, who had returned, for permission to pass through his lines, with a view of ascertaing upon what terms the war may be terminated. In pursuance of the course indicated by Lincoln in said letter to Blair, Grant allowed them to pass the lines, and proceed to City Point, where they were detained until the arrival of Rekart. Before his arrival, the Commissioners addressed another note to Grant, expressing a desire to go to Washington to confer informally with the President in reference to matters mentioned in his letter to Blair. Rekart delivered his message to the Commissioners, and says he received an unsatisfactory reply. He notified the Commissioners that they could not proceed further, unless they complied with the terms expressed in his letter.

At this junction, Grant telegraphed to Stanton that he was convinced of the good intentions of Stephens and Hunter, and of their desire to restore peace and union. Their letter to him was all Lincoln's instructions contemplated. Lincoln replied, requesting Grant to inform the gentlemen that he would meet them at Fortress Monroe. While Lincoln was *enroute*, the Commissioners sent another note to Rekart, expressing a willingness to proceed to Fortress Monroe to have an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's letter to Blair, or upon any other terms or conditions he may hereafter purpose, not inconsistant with the essential principles of self-government, and popular rights, upon which our institutions are founded. They further express anxiety to establish a most honorable peace without the effusion of blood, promising their utmost efforts to accomplish such a result.

Lincoln's statement of the interview is confirmatory to the report of our commissioners.

As to his ultimatum, he says they seemed to desire the adoption of some course which might or might not, lead to re-union.

General news unimportant.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Oxford N. C. on the evening of the 31st of January by Rev. Maurice Vaughn, Capt. L. A. PASCHALL, of the 54th N. C. T. to MISS FANNIE B., daughter of A. Landis, C. C. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce C. P. Wilder, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 15-dtd.

FOR RENT.

In the town of Oxford, N. C., the residence known as the "Episcopal Parsonage."

Apply to M. H. VAUGHAN.

Feb 15-d2t Oxford, N. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the N. C. R. R. Depot on Sunday night the 12th inst, a medium sized dark bay MARE. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and briddle. For her return, or information leading to her recovery, a handsome reward will be paid.

Apply to Dr. THOS. H. HILL. or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.

Feb. 15-d3t

Conservative copy.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen on the night of 25th inst., One milk and cider MARE, medium size, black mane and tail, foretop cut off. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to a recovery of the above Mare.

JEMIMA P. BARKER.

Feb 15-d4t Williamsboro'.

Conservative and Progress copy one time, and send bill to this office

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight.—*These prices are not proportionably high.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 a box, $2.50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,

Feb 15-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

By order of the Court of Equity of the County of Wake in the case of "Sarah A. Dupree, Eliza A. Dupree and others against Peter O. Dupree and others." I shall sell to the highest bidder two lots in the South Eastern portion of the City of Raleigh—in the pleadings mentioned and described—and bounded by the lots of J. J. Ferrell, O. L. Dodd and Ransom Johnson, containing about two acres of land. The houses on said lots are very comfortable and located in a healthy portion of the City. The *terms* will be made known on the day of sale.

Feb 15-d8t R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.